KNITTING. STOCKING-KNITTING.

INTRODUCTORY.

From The Weekly Tribune. It is often said that the test of a good knitter is her ability to knit stockings, and that one who can knit a stocking can knit anything else-by a sort of instinct. But these, like many other old sayings, contain only a small element of truth. Stockingknitting certainly gives a large amount of useful practice, yet there are many ladies who have been knitting stockings all their lives who would stand aghast at a simple fancy stitch, or an easy lace pattern, which an intelligent school-girl often would rattle off without the least difficulty. The trouble with them is that they have have never knit anything besides stockings, and have a vague idea that if this useful article of dress had not been invented, knitting would be unknown. Then again, numerous as are the knitters of stockings, how few tomparatively acquire the art of turning a heel. They can knit the leg very well, but the heel-it is one of those difficult and mysterious things which only one woman in a hundred can possibly be exsected to master.

The object of the present series of articles on Stocking-Knitting is to show that these mountains of difficulty are after all only mole-hills—to lay lown general principles, and give such explanations as will enable the knitter to take the work in hand ntelligently; to point out not only what to do, but the how and the wherefore; and to supplement this by such full and minute directions that no lady reader of THE TRIBUNE can possibly fail to understand the whole art. First, then, a stocking may be regarded as made of

two parts-the leg and the foot. The latter includes the only really difficult work there is in a stocking. The leg is easy. It is always "cast on" at the top -the number of stitches depending partly on the size of the material and the needles, and partly on the size of the leg. The smaller the needles the more the stitches. So, too, the larger the leg the more numerous, of course, the stitches. These points are always covered in a sort of average way in instructions for any particular stocking, but the knitter should not be content with this. She should be able to cast on and shape her work for each individual case. For instance, using coarse worsted and large needles, 73 stitches may be cast on for a child of five ; 85 for one of seven; 91 for one of nine ; and 100 for one of eleven. These are average sizes, but they can be easily in reased if finer needles are used or a larger size is required. In casting on ion't attempt it at first on three needles, which, in the hands of a novice, have an aggravating way of twisting themselves up and making it no easy task to be sure that the work starts fair. Cast on all the stitches needed on one needle, and knit them oft on the three needles. It is usual to cast on a number divisible by three with one over. This odd stitch is for the seam stitch, which is to run all down the back of the leg, but is not worked as a seam stitch till after the band has been finished. The stitches east on are equally distributed among three needles, and the odd stitch is placed on one which is usually called the first. Thus, if there were 103 stitches, the first needle would have 35 stitches, the second 34 and the third 34. Some regard the middle stitch of the first needle in this supposed case the 18th) as the seam-stitch, while others prefer to make the seam-stitch the first on the first needle. Practically it makes no difference where the seam-stitch is, so long as it does not interfere with the subsequent narrowings, but it is perhaps easier to remember, if it is first on the first needle. After one plain row of knitting the band is begun

Knit 3 plain on the first needle, then purl 2, knit 2 alternately all round. Repeat this row for 112 inches to 2 inches when the part of the leg above the calf is begun in plain knitting, remembering however, that now the first stitch of the first needle is to be a seam or purl stitch. Instead of this ribbed band German knitters frequently substitute a pretty pattern, specimens of which will be given in future articles. Occasionally, too, the upper edge of the stocking is worked in scallops. Directions for this will also be given. The ribbed band at the top serves two purposes-it makes that part very slastic, and it prevents it from curling up.

The stocking is now knit plain, generally without

hereasing or decreasing, till the middle of the calf is reached. At this point the in-takes or narrowings begin, and on the number and regularity of these depends the shape of the leg. The parrowings are always made on the second and third stitches from the seam-stitch. And there is this difference in the way of making them: Before reaching the seam you slip the third, knit the second and throw the slipped stitch over; after the scam you knit the second and third stitches together. In each case there is always one stitch left between the in-take and the seam-stitch. Four or five rows of plain knitting, or even six or seven in fine work, should come between the narrowed rows. The number of the narrowings varies with the size of the stocking. Thus if 73 stitches were cast on there would be about eighty rows from the band to the first narrowings; 8 narrowings down the leg, or 36 rows in all, and 36 more rounds to the heel. In the next sized stocking there should be say 110 rounds to the narrowings, 10 narrowings in the leg, and 40 rounds from the last narrowing to the heel. In a large size of say 133 stitches, there would be 148 rounds to the calf, 21 narrowings in the leg and 80 more rounds to the heel. By 8 nartowings in the leg, it must be remembered, are meant 8 rows in which the narrowings already described are made, one on each side of the seam stitch, and these are always separated by intermediate rows of plain knitting.

BABY'S KNITTED HOOD.

Mrs. C. Petersen, with many kind words which THE TRIBUNE appreciates, sends her contribution in the shape of the following directions for a baby's knitted hood. "The materials are 1 skein blue or pink Berlin wool and 11 knots white fleecy; wooden needles. With the white wool cast on 60 stitches and knit back plain.

First row : Knit one, make one, knit 3 plain, repeat to end of row.

Second row: Knit plain to loop or made stitch, knit that plain also and make another, knit 3 plain, knit loop, knit 3 plain to end of row.

Third row: Knit back same as 2d row, lifting or making a stitch after every loop is knit to end of "loop" is the made stitch of the previous row.

Fourth row : Plain. Fifth row : Knit one plain, * narrow or knit 2 together, knit 2 together and pull first narrowed stitches over the last narrowed stitches; repeat from

to end of row. Commence again at 1st row; this is for the headpiece of hood. Knit long enough to go round the head and bind off after knitting 5th row, to finis the row of shells of which the pattern consists.

For the crown cast on 40 stitches and follow the same pattern till the pie all the length of the

head-piece. Now cast on 50 stitches with he blue wool, and

knit garter-stitch or plain across both ways until you have a piece the length of the head-piece; bind off loosely, and cover this due foundation with e white kulttee piece; tack caloosely. For the crown foundation cast on 36 stitches, and knit same as blue for the 1 and piece. Knit to same length as white crown-piece, bind off lessely and cover with

of the border. Put the wool over once, and draw it through the loop on the hook. A pleating of soft white lace round the face has a pretty, delicate

SHELL LACE (Knitting), Mrs. T. R. Corbett sends the following pretty

shell lace pattern, which differs sufficiently from that

published in The Weekly of November 12, and subsequently in "The Woman's Extra," to make a useful variety. Cast on 9 stitches. 1st row: Slip 1, knit 1; thread over twice and

knit 2 together three times; 1 plain,

2d row: Slip 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1, 2 plain. (The purl stitch is always the second of the two made stitches.) 3d row : Knit plain.

5th row: Slip 1, knit 1, thread over twice knit 2 6th row: Shp 1, 9 plain, purl 1, 2 plain.

7th row: Knit plain. 8th row : Knit plain.

4th row : Knit plain.

9th row; Slip 1, knit 1; thread over twice and knit 2 together twice; 7 plain. 10th row: Slip 1, 8 plain, purl 1, 2 plain, purl 1,

11th row: Knit plain. 12th row: Shp 1, 6 plain, slip 6 of the 7 stitches over the last knitted stitch, leaving 1 stitch upon the right hand needle; then knit 8 plain. Repeat from 1st row.

SCRAP-BAG.

CHILD'S STOCKING IN SHELL STITCH .- F. A. S. writes to correct mistakes in this pattern given in the Weekly of February 11 and the Semi-Weekly of the 13th. The fifth sentence of the 1st round should read: "This last is the foundation stitch for the second shell." She adds rather blindly: "In the second round it should read 'seam the next two.' Where does this come in?

Twist Stitch.—In reply to Mrs. W. H. Nash,

twist stitch may be described as a plain stitch knit from the lower or back part of the loop. The needle is put in from right to left below the left needle, and the effect of this when worked off is to give the stitch a twist. Hence the name. Some of the English authorities cail it a "turned" stitch.

SHAWL IN STAR STITCH .- S. C. may easily make a triangular shawl in star stitch (crochet) by starting with one or two stars and increasing one star at ing with one or two stars and increasing one star at the beginning and end of each row. Work the increasings after the first and last stars as follows: Make two chain, raise the first chain, then the round hele at the top of the star, then the back part of the last of the long stitches, and finally, the same stitch as the last stitch of the previous star was worked in, and draw the wool through all the loops; or S. C. might increase one star or two in the same way in the middle star of each row.

RAISED LEAF TIDY.-Will Mrs. J. S. J. be so good as to send to this Department a copy of her directions for this tidy f There are two rows missing-the 8th and 9th-in the pattern which she sent.

PATTERNS ON HAND .- This Department offers a thousand thanks to those friends who have so graclously sent to it their pretty knitting and crochet patterns. All these patterns will appear in due course; their kind contributors are hereby assured that every one is heartily appreciated. The more the merrier—this Department asks nothing better than to become the mouthplece of these gentle friends to whom it offers its most cordial good will PURLING .- S. T. B. would like some one to explain how to purl two stitches together

Bring the wool to the front. Now insert the right needle through the next two loops, passing from right to left just below the left needle and bringing out the point of the needle in front or on the side of the work nearest the worker. Throw the wool around and draw it through the two stitches, and slip these off the left needle.

HUMORS OF CONGREGATIONAL SINGING.

From The Bradford Observer. Years ago some of the incidents arising out of the slovenly and ignorant manner in which the "congregational singing" was managed was so indicrouthat it was impossible to resist laughing. I remember helps asked one flux Sanday that it was impossible to resist laughing. I remember being asked one fine Sunday morning to assist at a village Sunday-school. The "superintendent" was a gardener, and the way in which he read out one of Dr. Watts's "Divine and Moral Songs" for the children to sing was very droll—the separation of, "verses" of four lines into complets of two, without reference to the centext, making the greatest possible nonsense of some. One occurs to me now, which made me smile aloud. Fancy the following read gravely, as though it were a complete sentence:

Birds in their little nests acres.

Birds in their little nests agree And 'tis a shameful sight !

But on the same day, when we attended the service in the chapel, it was still worse. The old gardener having to read out the lines:

God is His own interpreter, And He will make it plain.

read the first line: God is His own inframpeter !

Sometimes even in the Established Claurch, the ignorance of the "clerk" gave rise to amusing contretemps. I remember an old man who was clerk at St. Mary's at Leicester, forty years ago, who always boggled at one word in a favorite hymn of the year. The hymn was the well-known one-

We've no abiding city here. and one of the verses commences thus :

We've no abiding city here. This may distress the worldling's mind. That word worlding was indeed a pons asinorum for the poor old clerk, and the congregation were all in a tuter when he came to it. "This ma-ay distress the wor-rul-wor-ruld-wor-ruldi-wor played the organ its very loudest at that line, to drown the tittering of the congregation. The great-est flascoes, however, arose from the selections of est flascoes, however, arose from the selections of inappropriate times. One in which the words "And bow before the throne," were rendered thus:

And bow-wow-wow, wow-wow-wow-wow-wow, And bow-wow-wow before the throne. I have been looking through some letters lately. I have been looking through some letters lately, and am able now to give a few more succimens. There is a hymn—I forget in what collection—in which the line "With Thy benediction sail" occurs. I have a memorandum that this hymn was sung at a chapel in Cheshire, to the tune of "Aaron, 7s," and this is how the above line came in the music—

With Thy benny-With Thy benny-With Thy benediction seal.

Another favorite tune in those days was called b," which was made to do duty for all sorts of ong metre" hymns. Two singular specimens of s inappropriateness are appended. The line in one as, "Sifr up this stupid heart to pray," and this

Stir up this stew-The other was-"And love Thee better than before "-which was sung-

And love Thee bet-There is a tune—"Miles's Lane"—in which, when sung to its own hymn, "Crown Him Lord of all," the repetition of the words "Crown Him" has a very fine effect. Unfortunately in the days I am speaking of the people in charge of the sluging thought more of the music they had to sing than of thought more of the music they had to sing than of the words, and the following three examples show how "Miles's Lane" was made Indicrous. In Dr. Watts's collection the hymn 32 in the second book concludes—"And see salvation nigh." "Miles's Lane" made it thus— And see sal—see salvation nigh.

The hymn 104, first book, same collection, has

We would defile our hearts no more, No more pollute our hands. The last line being sung to "Miles's Lane" became No more poll-more poll-more pollate our hands. The 126th hymn, second book of Dr. Watts, has

Gilds the whole scene with brighter rays, And more exalts our Joys. "Miles's Lane" translated the final line into-And more eggs-more eggs-more exalt our joys. "here is another tune called "Boyce," of which I will give an example from No. 17 hymn, in Dr. R. files's Liverpool collection, and the line is "And learn to kiss the rod." "Boyce" makes this—

And learn to kiss— And learn to kiss— And learn to kiss the rod.

LONGIELLOW AT HOME.

white crown-piece. Place the end of the crown-piece in the centre of the doubled head-piece, and tew up on the right side with an over-and-over sitch.

For the barder one on 10 standard the lood, and also round the seam when the crown is sewn to the head-piece. A crocheted cord of blue, with little blue balls at the end for strings to tie in front, and also to gather the crown a little at the back of the neck, completes this simple and pretty knittled hood.

I improved mine a little, I think, by putting a row of scallops all round the edge of the blue border with an ivory crochet hook, and working into every row of the garter stitch first 1 S C, 1ch, 2 D C 1ch; fasten down tight between the scallops by putting the hook through a stitch on the edge

LONGFELLOW AT HOME.

Prom The Philadelphia Press.

Lie dresses in a suit of black broadeloth, and is very much of a democrat. A charming conversationalist, he has drawn many dear friends to him. He has a marvellous faculty of putting one quite at his ease. Rising early, he takes a comparatively light breakfast, and, if the day is bright, indulges in a walk for several hours, varying his route daily. His rambles sometimes lead him to that great city of the dead, Monut Anburn; occasionally he visits Cambridgeport, and once in a great while he walks to Boston to see his friends or his publishers.

He calls on his printers every day or two when he has anything to put in type and receives or returns proofs of his works. The Winters he spends in Cambridge and the Summer in his cottage at Nahant. His carriage is erect, and there is little in his manner to suggest his poem "Morituri Salutamus."

The warmth of his love is lavished upon his children, who are all in all to him. Indeed, few men enjoy the company of those about them daily as does Mr. Longfellow.

SCIENCE FOR THE PEOPLE, THE GREAT IOWA METEORITE.

THE GREAT IOWA METEORITE.

This great meteorite, which fell in Iowa the early part of last year, is thus described by Professor Thompson, of the Minnesota State University, in a recent astronomical essay: May 10, 1879, was a bright, clear, cloudless day. At 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in full sunshine, this meteorite passed through the air, exploded and fell in the town of Erterville, Emmet County, Iowa, about ten or twelve miles below the southern boundary of Jackson County, Minn., in latitude 43° 30' north, longitude 94° 50' west from Greenwich. The path tude 94° 50' west from Greenwich. The path it followed marked a course from northwest to southwest, and was seen for a distance of several hundred miles. Its appearance in the heavens was that of a huge globe of fire, attended by a fiery cloud. The people who saw it were greatly alarmed; not more at the flying ball of fire which seemed so near to them, than at the terrific explosions immediately above them; those who did not immediately above them; those who did not see it thought an earthquake had occurred, see it thought an earthquake had occurred, and were in great terror. The noise accompanying its flight is described as rumbling, cracking, crashing, similar to that produced by a train of cars crossing a long bridge; then came a very loud report, followed immediately by two distinct reports in quick succession, though not so explosive or loud as the first. It struck the ground in separate masses, together with smaller fragments scattered over an area of three or four miles. There were two large pieces which fell about two miles apart.

The largest mass, weighing 470 pounds, now at Keokuk, Iowa, penetrated a hard blue clay soil, to the depth of twelve feet. Another mass, weighing 170 paunds, now at the State University, fell on a dry grassy knoll, and was buried to the depth of five and a half feet. A few rods from the largest mass was found a fragment weighing thirty pounds, and a school-boy picked up a specimen weighing three pounds. The

up a specimen weighing three pounds. The form of all the pieces is like that of rudely de form of all the pieces is like that of rudely de-tached masses from a quarry, or ejected from the mouth of a volcano. The mass in the mu-seum of the university has an irregular rhom-bodal outline, about fifteen by eighteen inches, of an average thickness of six mehes, and when first obtained was covered, as most meteorites are, with a black shiming coat or crust. The largest mass is not so regular in irs formation. It is more ragged and bristles with points of nickel-iferous from. Professor Heinrich, of the Iowa State University, pronounced it the more valu-able of the two large masses; but a full analysis will probably determine them to be one and the able of the two large masses; but a full analysis will probably determine them to be one and the same. While the nickeliferous iron seemed more abundant in the largest, the crystalline forma-tions are far more numerous in the smaller.

MAKING DIAMONDS.

Mr. Alfred H. Allen, a prominent English Mr. Alfred H. Allen, a prominent English chemist, discussed the question of preparing the diamond artificially, prior to the late announcement of the success of the problem, before a Sheffield Society. Very many attempts had been made, he said, to prepare the diamond artificially. Great obstacles stood in the way of success, the chief being the complete insolubility of carbon in all known liquids, its non-velatility, ignorance of the conditions under which the diamond was produced in nader which the diamond was produced der which the diamond was produced in ba-ture, its great rarity, and hence its probable very slow formation. The artificial production of the diamond, although presenting inherent dif-ficulties of the highest order, was not a mere philosopher's day-dream, like the discovery of perpetual motion, transmutation of metals, or the squaring of the circle. The production of adamantine carbon—the same thing as dia-mond—was so far within the reasonable mond—was so far within the reasonable bounds of possibility that the wonder was it had not already been definitely effected, and no chemist would be greatly surprised to hear that the problem had been fully solved. Quite recently several new claimants had arisen for the honor of baving solved the problem of obtaining artificial diamond.

In Mr. Allen's opinion by far the most hopeful direction in which to look for the artificial production of diamond was based on the carious fact recently discovered that gases under high pressure had a very marked power of dissolving solds. This extraordinary discovered.

high pressure had a very marked power of dissolving solids. This extraordinary discovery had a bearing on the recently reported spontaneous rupture of a diamond. It was assumed, with great probability, that the explosion was due to the pressure of a cavity containing highly compressed gas, which was supposed to have been carbonic acid. If this supposition were proved to be true it would throw chormous light on the natural mode of torming diamond, and might prove the key to its artificial production. The economical production of artificial diamonds, even of minute size, would be of immense importance in the arts, and diamond wheels would soon replace emery wheels. The production of diamonds of sufficient size for ornamental use would probsufficient size for ornamental use would probably soon follow the other discovery, and for a time at least such stones would command a

ETCHING ON GLASS. The American Pottery Reporter prince process of etching drawings or letters on glass by Herr Grüne, of Berlin. The old method of etching was by means of dilute fluoric acid, in which the unprotected surface of the ncid, in which the improtected surface of the glass was eaten away. The new process avoids many of the old difficulties, and en-ables the workman to stamp, mark, and or-nament glass as if it were paper. The prin-ciple applied is as follows: The quality of the fluoric acid used is the same as in the old process, but the drawing is no longer made with a substance absolutely proof against the acid, but with another, protecting made the glass only to a certain point of time, thus showing in the drawing the elevated marked showing in the drawing the elevated marked opaque appearance. For such a covering almost all the lacs, oil varnishes, greasy printing dyes, etc., except the solutions of asphaltum, gutta percha, and enoutchone can be used. If applied thin, they yield to the concentrated fluoric acid, even after a few seconds, no matter how firmly dried they may have become. If the substances for covering are used come. If the substances for covering are used

come. If the substances for covering are used simply for the above-named purposes, they yield only a very feeble marked design, partly marked and partly blank; but if dusted after application with a finely pulverized powder of metal, copal, or any other substance capable of rendering longer resistance to the fluoric acid, the opaque drawing is obtained directly. This is the essential point of the invention.

The practical execution of this style of etching is carried out as follows: The article to be decorated receives the drawing by hand, stamp, or, as the case may be, by transfer. For the material choose an oily lac mixed with a little paint, so as to show on the glass. This done, dust in the powder. When dry, dup the part with the drawing into the fluoric acid, or put the latter on with a brush, and acid, or put the latter on with a brush, and allow to remain a few seconds, or until the powder begins to come off. Then ruse with water. The greasy substance need not be re moved, as the fluoric acid absorbs it.

MR. EDISON ABROAD.

In the current number of Nature Mr. Edison's labors and discoveries in connection with the electric light are reviewed and severely criticised. The point most strongly dwelt upon is the claim that Mr. Edison is ignorant of what has been done in the same field by previous experimenters. "The more," says Nature invention (the lamp and the generator) the more we regret that Mr. Edison does not dewote some time to learn what has been done already in this field. An inventor who ignores what has been done ought not to be mortified to find himself occasionally forestalled by others in some discovery which he prides himself is his own. Probably this may explain the installity constitues there have been inventor. self is his own. Frombly this may explain the inability sometimes shown by an inventor to credit the good faith of a rival who has priority. The worst feature of such a course of thought lies in its absolute incompatibility with a truly scientific spirit. Here the scientific man and the inventor part company, since the habits of accurate thinking, and the since the habits of accurate thinking, and the necessary candor of the scientific method preclude the truly scientific man from ignoring, even for the sake of scientific discovery, that which is already a part of scientific trath. We do no injustice to Mr. Edison's splendid genins when we say that it is to the character of the inventor, not to that of the scientific thinker, that he aspires."

test tube. At this temperature artificial but-ter produces very little froth, but the mass undergees a sort of irregular boiling, accompanied by violent jerks, which tend to project some of the butter out of the vessei. The mass grows brown, but this is by reason of the caseous matter separating into clots on the walls. The fatty portion of the sample the walls. The fatty portion of the sample sensibly retains its natural color. Natural butter, on the other hand, at the same temperature, produces abundant froth, the jerks are much less pronounced, and the mass grows brown, but in a different way. A good part of the brown coloring matter remains in suspension in the butter, so that the whole mass has a characteristic brown look. All patural butter behaves in the same way.

EXTRACTING PERFUMES. Professor Vincent, of Paris, has recently de-Professor vincent, of Paris, has received us scribed a profitable use of methyl chloride in the extraction of the odoriferous principles of flowers for use in perfumery. For this purpose the gaseous methyl chloride is introduced into an apparatus containing the flowers, and after remaining a few minutes in contact with them, passes into another apparatus where a vacuum has been produced. A rapid vaporization, followed by a renewed condensation, brings the chloride back to its original state, while the odoriferous principles, in company with waxy, fatty extracts, are left behind. They are entirely treed from the latter, and obtained in a high state of purity by simple treatment with high state or parity by simple treatment what cold and alcohol. Apart from the case and rapidity of the new method, it causes much less change in the natural perfumes than has hitherto been the case in distilling the flowers with water. The new process has already been established on a scale for treating a ton of flowers daily.

REPRODUCING STATUARY.

A London firm has been exhibiting a new A London firm has been exhibiting a new process for copying statuary, and specially intended for the enlargement, reduction or reproduction of the celebrated statues in the British Museum. The statue and the mass of plaster from which the copy is to be formed are so mounted on stands that they can be seated upon the vertical axis but they are so rotated upon a vertical axis, but they are so connected that both move through equal angles connected that both move through equal angles in equal times. The instrument employed for copying is simply an enlarged pantagraph; the tracing point is passed over the work to be copied, and the other point, which carries a suitable tool, removes the saperfluous plaster from the copy. An exact reproduction, or an enlarged or reduced copy, of a celebrated statue is thus obtained, it is said, at a very low cost.

ENATOR WADE AND THE OFFICER'S WIFE.

General Brisbin in The Philodelphia Press.

The ladies were never afreed of Mr. Wade, in a certain way, as they often were of public men. Wade's heart was as pure as a spring of water, and they seemed to instinctively understand he was a good man. One of the brightest and most accomplished ladies in Washington one day heard a lady triend of hers say:

"What a rough old bear of a man that Mr. Wade is!"

Oh no! Oh no!" she exclaimed, holding up both her hands, "don't say that; he is one of the gentlest and best of men." And good reason had this charming woman to think so, as will presently ap-

At the beginning of the War, an army officer, At the beginning of the war, an army one-serving in Texas, sent his resignation to a brother, to be used only in case his State seconded from the Union. The brother, who was a strong Secessionist, at once sent in the resignation and it was accepted. His State did not go out of the Union, but the officer went out of the army. Soon after forwarding his resignation the officer made up his mind to stick to the Union come what might. He behaved with to the Union come what might. He behaved with great gallantry, and saved some three hundred soldiers to the Union army when General Twiggs surrendered. With these he made his way North, and marched all the way to Fort Riley, Karisas. He was demotoranced on reaching this place to learn he was no longer an officer, in fact had been out of service over three months, and had not a cent of pay due him with which to get North. Borrowing some money, he hastened to Washington and laid his case before the authorities, but they could not, or would not, do anything for him.

The officer, after visiting all the Departments, gave up in despair, went home and told his wife they

me officer, after yis tang and a repairments, gave p in despair, went home and told his wife they anst starve, as the North wenld not have his ser-less and he could not go South and fight against be old that. The good wife theored him up, and for ceks she went about the Capitol trying to get her ceks she went about the Capitol trying to get her unband's case reconsidered without success. The dy became discouraged, but she had a large family thittle ones, and for their sake she resolved to per-vere and see what would come of it. She knew of what to do when a friend of hers said to her; "Why don't you go and see old Ben Wade of line!"

"Oh," said she, "they say he is so rough; a certible man indeed, and I am in dread of going to

"Never mind what they say," replied the friend; you go and see old Ban, and you can tell us after-yard about his peculiarities."

The next day the lady did call at Mr. Wade's

lady looked at him through her tears, and, as be said afterwards, felt like hogging him around he neck. His were, indeed, the first kind words he had heard for weeks from any one in power, and and teld the old Senator all about it. Mrs. Wade, who heard this good hady's story, was affected to tears herself, and placing her aim about the distressed sister's waist, paried her on the head and said: "There, there, don't grieve; I am sure my husband will help you all he can; you don't know what a kind heart he has, and how deeply he feels always for those who are in trouble."

"And the husband of such a wife could not be otherwise than a good and kind man, but they told me he was so rough." exclaimed the lady.

"Who—me?" roared old Ben.

"Yes, sur; you."

"Yes, sir; you."
"Dann them; they lie," cried old Ben.
"I know now they do, and that it is not so," said

"I know now they de, and that it is not so," said the lady.

"Very well, let it go at that," remarked the Senator. "Just now we have other and more important business on hand than discussing our public reputation; but," he added after a pause, "they do lie about me, and if they say that again in your presence just tell them, won't you, for me, they are a set of damned liars!" Here was a message for a lady to deliver that might well have astonished any one, and Mrs. — said as Wade turned his carnest face toward her and uttered these words she could not help suiling, though she had been crying but a moment before.

help smiling, though she had been crying but a moment before.

"Then you do know this man to be really loyal?" said Wade.

"He certainly is," replied the lady.

"And he would not fight against the Union under any eircumstances whatever?"

"Never! never! never?"

"Then," said Wade. "we must have him fight for it; not in the ranks, but as one of its best officers, I trust."

The lady had indeed made a friend worth having,

The lady had indeed made a friend worth having, and she went home with a light heart. There was more joy that night in the ex-army officer's house than find been there for many a day.

Mr. Wade learned, as the others had done, the place had been filled and the new officer confirmed. Just here, where almost any other man would have stopped, Wade began to work. The officer had held the commission of major in the service, and as there was no vacant majority to which he could be appointed, Wade tried to find him a captainey. Not even a lieutenancy was vacant, so the War Department folks said, but Wade one day incidentally learned their was a vacant lieutenant-coloneley, and without the slightest hesitation urged his man for it.

He carried his point, and the ex-officer was made a lieutenant-colonel. An attempt to defeat his con-firmation was made, but Wade defeated it and had him triumphantly confirmed.

NO LASTING INTEREST IN TOM PAINE.

There is something melanchedy in the annua attempts to whitewash and clorify the memory of Thomas Paine. We are thinking now chiefly of the uttenflatness and feebleness of the effort. Even Col utter-flatness and feebleness of the effort. Even Colonel Ingersell, than whom a mere sparkling rhetorician, would be hard to flud, in spite of his superficiality and recklessness, cannot get un any lasting interest in Paine. History is against him. The world knows that infidelity never made any-body better or happier, and that Paine "died as the fool dieth" at last. The admirers of Paine casily can gather an audience for an hour of adulation in any of our largest cities, but even here in Boston, where all sorts of hero worship flourish, they cannot induce the public to take the least permanent interest in them or him.

thinker, that he aspires."

HOW TO DETECT OLEOMARGARINE.

M. Donny points out in a recent note to the Belgiau Academy a simple way of distinguishing between natural and artificial butter, based upon the different behavior of the two substances when exposed to a temperature of from 150° to 160° Centigrade, in a capsule or

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE FIRST OF THE MATHERS.—The church in which Richard Mather, grandfather of the more celebrated Cotton Mather, began his ministry is still in existence and in use at Toxteth Park, near Liverpool. It is described as a small structure of dark stone, completely overgrown with ivy. In its yard are the graves of the early inhabitants of Liverpoot, and on its walls are mural tablets to commemorate the virtues of various people. There is no steeple or tower, and the small windows is no steeple or tower, and the small windows are only slightly arched. Since Mather settled in the New World, and laid the foundation of a famous line of Puritan preachers, his church has seen many changes. At one time it belonged to the Catholics, again the Church of England possessed it, and after being also in the hands of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, it has come at last to be occupied by Unitarians. It was built in the reign of James I, in what was then a heavy forest to which a band of Puritans had fled after the martyrdom of John Bradford at Smithfield.

RETIREMENT AT EIGHTY.—Dr. Job F. Halsey, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Norristown, Penn., has tendered his resignation in obedience to the demands of old age and its infirmities. On July 12 next Dr. Halsey will reach his eightieth year. He has been in the ministry sixty years, and in all that time has been pastor of only four churches. Fifty years ago he founded a church in Allegheny, Penn., which has just celebrated its semi-centennial. The title of Pastor Emeritus has been conferred upon him by the Nortus has been conferred upon him by the Nor-ristown Church, and a cail has been extended by the church to the Rev. W. M. Taylor, of this city. Dr. Taylor has, however, felt com-pelled to decline this call. During Dr. Halsey's pasterate the church has been very prosperous, and many tributes have been paid to his virtues as a man and as a minister.

JEWS IN PALESTINE.-Ex-Consul-at-Jerusa-Jews in Palestine.—Ex-Consul-at-Jerusalem De Haas has set at rest a multitude of recent
contradictory statements about the Holy Land
in the following series of pointed denials:
"There is not a railroad in all Palestine.
There is not an American missionary in the
Holy Land, nor a Sunday-school. But one
Protestant church in Jerusalem, another outside of the walls, and one at Nazareth. The
Jewish population has increased during the
last few years, but the population of the counlast few years, but the population of the country has more rapidly decreased. The Jews have no intention of reoccupying the land. They go there to die, not to live. No Jew around Jerusalem owns or cultivates an acre of ground. The Jews of Europe and America will never return to Palestine, unless forced back at the point of the bayonet."

Cardinal Newman has suffered bereavement in the loss of a sister six years younger than himself, and to whom, though she did not share his religious opinions, he was as devotedly attached as she to him. There were six children in the Newman family, and it is recalled that when the Cardinal's brother, Francis William, reached his majority, a poem on their mother which the Cardinal wrote for the occasion contained these tender words:

"In her affection sit had share,
All six, she loved them all;
Yet on her early chosen pair
Did her full favor fall;
Ald we became her dearest theme,
Her waking thought, her nightly dream." For the first time in sixteen years the Ameri

can Missionary Association is free of debt. During the past year it paid off an indebtedness of \$37,389. Among the colored people of the South an important work has been accomplished by this association. It has at present in the Southern States eight chartered institutions, twelve high schools and twentyfour common schools, with a total of 163 teachers and 7,207 pupils, in all of which Christian knowledge and character are a fea-ture of the instruction. In addition there are about 5,200 Sunday-school scholars under its

Many years ago a theological student went to Emerson with a complaint that wide differences of opinion prevailed among the Unitarian divinity students at Harvard. Emerson's reply is said to have been this: "I am not much interested in these discussions, but still it seems deplorable that there should be a tendency in some people to creads which would much interested in these discussions, but still it seems deplorable that there should be a tendency in some people to creeds which would take man back to the chimpanzee. I have very good grounds for being a Unitarian and a Trinitarian, too. I need not nibble forever at one loaf, but eat it and thank God for it, and earn another." and earn another.

It is proposed to build in certain districts on the Western frontier of Kansas churches made of sods. A few such already exist. The walls are of seds, the roots are covered with sods, and the floots are of earth. A church can be built, in size about 26x36, for an outlay in money of only \$10, and this has already been done in at least one instance. A wall of sods The next day the lady did call at Mr. Wade's house, and learning he was in, tremblingly approached the dread presence. There was nothing forbidding in Mr. Wade's books, and she soon, under the most gentle encouragement, confided to him everything about her hasband's case. When she came to speak of her children she quite broke down and sobbed most bitterly. Mr. Wade, who had been listening to her attentively, rose from his chair, handed her a glass of water, and said kindly, "Pray do not ery, madam; compose yourself; it may not be so bad a case as you imagine, and you should not despond until I have tried what I can do about it."

Dr. Henry Parr Hamilton, Dean of Salisbury, Dr. Henry Parr Hamilton, Dean of Salisbury, is dead at the age of eighty-seven, having held the office thirty years. He was active in the work of testoring the Cathedral, and of the \$350,000 expended on it a large sum came from his private purse. Two English deaneries are now vacant, York being the other. The name of Dr. Farrar, the author, is mentioned in connection with the succession, although it is well known that the Bishopric of Liverpool would afford him more congenial occupation. The patronage of Salisbury belongs to the Crown.

When the resignation of the Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, the new paster of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church had been read to his people at Lenox a fortnight ago, the hymn "Blest be the Tie that Binds," was given out, but the choir did not respond. On looking up the chorister was seen shaking his head as if to say no. The choir, it was learned, had been overcome by their feelings and were unable to sing. Many persons in the congregation were also in tears.

It is proposed in certain Methodist quarters that the number of bishops in the charch be in-creased. At present there are nine, the limit which has prevailed since 1864, and if nine were needed in 1864 it is held that twice that number are necessary now. But whether the church can support that number on the present another question. The matter of a bishop's travelling expenses is of itself a considerable item. About 14,000 miles is the average annual travel of a bishop.

Eleven persons were recently baptized by immersion at Bridgeport, Conn., under the forms of the Second Advent Church. Five of forms of the Second Advent Church. Five of them were men, three were women and three were girls. A bright sun was shining, but the air was keen and cold, the thermometer indi-cating only a few degrees above the freezing point. Each candidate, after immersion, was kept waiting in wet clothes while the others were immersed, so that those who went in first must have had anything but a warm time of it. time of it.

The number of Catholics in Scotland is estimated to be 309,430, the number in the diocese of Glasgow alone being 199,738. There are 59 missions in Glasgow, 121 priests, 116 departments of mission schools, 7 middle-class schools, 3 industrial schools, 2 reformatory schools, 2 orphanage schools and 1 seminary, while the churches and chapels number 78. The number of Catholics in Scotland is es-

A Biblical history in use at Linz on the river Rhine has this passage: "Cain, the fratricide, was a precursor of the Jews scattered over the whole world." A considerable Jewish community exists at Llaz, and they have requested that this passage be cut out of the book-not, as reported to illustrate Jewish arrogance, that the entire book be suppressed.

Bernardino Peyron, an Italian priest and philologist, has discovered in the binding of an ancient Greek manuscript belonging to the famous library of St. Ambrose on Mount famous library of St. Ambrose on Mount Athos, two fragments of the Epistles of St. Paul. They are in Greek. Other fragments of these Epistles, now in Paris, have long been valued at great prices.

In connection with the rumors that English Ritualists are about to enter the Church of Rome it is affirmed that the Pope has granted every possible facility for the transconnection with the rumors that Eng-

fer of the Ritualists to the fold of the Church. and that he has already sent to them instruc-tions as to the final concessions to be made.

An English paper reports that an archbishop and two bishops of the sect known as "Old Believers," have been confined in a Russian fortress for periods ranging from seventeen to twenty-six years, their only offence being that they celebrated religious services according to the rites of their own faith. the rites of their own faith.

In a church near London recently there was a fight before the service between a teacher and a school boy. After the service had begun children made so much noise in spite of protestations from the vicar that he finally had to leave his pulpit and go into the gallery to restore order.

In Kansas the average increase in Presbyterian churches during the past twenty years has been one a month. Since last October it has been one a week. Eight years ago this denomination secured its first foothold in Texas, and now it has 37 churches, 900 communicants and 2,000 Sunday-school teachers.

An Austrian Jew, named Julius Blum, has been raised to the rank of Pacha and Assistant Secretary of State by the Khedive of Egypt. It is said that no other Israelite since the time of Joseph of old has reached such eminence in the land of the Pharaohs.

Bishop Gregg has received into communion, the Reformed Church of England, two former curates of the Established Church, and two deacons now in the establishment have ap-plied for admission to priest's orders at the Spring ordination.

Forty-nine members within a year have been added to a Christian church in the Chinese village of Shia Ch'a Tang. A heathen temple in that village was converted into a church about a year ago. Beyond a simple tablet in an obscure church

corner there is no memorial to Robert Raikes, in Gloucester, his native city. A movement has been started for the erection of a marble statue of him in the cathedral. A new Methodist church was recently dedi-

cated in Cleveland, not only free of debt but with \$8 in its treasury. It is the only Metho-dist church in that city which had not a debt resting on it when presented to the Almighty It is proposed that a new building shall be put up in Rochester for the Young Men's Christian Association. Already \$10,000 has been subscribed, and it is believed that \$100,000

can be secured for it. Among the 15,064 Telugoos who were re ceived into the Baptist Church last year, only a few defections have thus far been found, and by way of compensation there is a new repor

The oldest minister in the Church of Scot-land is the Rev. Walter Home, of Polwarth, Berwickshire, who was ordained in 1823 and succeeded his father as the minister of the church at that place.

In the city and neighborhood of Edinburgh six churches are in course of erection by the United Presbyterian Church. In other denominations church-building at Edinburgh is also very active.

A daughter of Bishop Colenso has arrived in England from South Africa, and in com-pany with a gentleman who lost a brother at Isandula, is writing a history of the war in Zululand.

There are twenty Christian churches in Antananarivo, Madagascar, a city of 100,000 population. Some of them hold more than 1,000 persons, and on Sunday all are filled. Within the last ten years the Methodists in Cleveland and its neighborhood have built more than twenty church edifices, at a cost of

something over \$300,000. Dean Stanley recently entertained 230 members of the Workingmen's Club at tea in the College hall at Westminister.

The foundation stone of Truro Cathedral will be laid in May, and the Prince of Wales has consented to perform the ceremony. Since 1877 there have been forty-eight cre-mations in Milan. The society now numbers

nearly 200 members. Laura Bridgman's health is more delicate than it used to be, but her mind is as active as it ever was. Her age is now fifty-one.

Bishop Hare, of the Episcopal Church, confirmed 130 Indians last year. About 73 others were baptised. Scotch Presbyterians require their mission-

aries in China to return home once in every last a seven years. 1.679 active clergymen in the dis

established Episcopal Church of Ireland. In Russia there are 15,000,000 dissenters rom the Greek Church.

CURRENT RELIGIOUS OPINION.

DIVORCE AMONG PROTESTANTS. Prom The New York Baptist Weekly (Baptist.)
The Romish Church must be credited with inflexible adherence to the scriptural law of divorce, and a commendable regard for the sanctity of the marriage relation. While Protestants do not exalt marriage to a sacrament, they do recognize it as a religious as well as a civil contract; but they are not so rigid in gnarding and enforcing its obligations as Romanists. The grounds for divorce which are coming to be widely sanctioned among us are clearly unscriptural, and if the Pope's children need an Encyclical letter on the sanctity of the relation, much more is there need of a strong Protestant deliverance on this subject.

INFANT BAPTISM DYING OUT.

From The New York Independent (Congregational).

Here is a suggestion in an English paper which we commend to our Millemarians. May not the Millennial prephecy of the drying up of the Euphrates, which was to mark the approach of the Judgment, symbolize the neglect and depreciation of infant baptism among those who "profess and call themselves Christians"? Do you ask why it should symbolize infant rather than adult baptism? The reason is clear. It is the only kind that is dying out.

cowleys trial thoroughly fair.

From the Now-Firk Examiner and Chronicle (Bapt.)

The result of the Rev. Mr. Cowley's trial gives general satisfacton. A whole week was given to a careful sifting of the evicione, the accussed having the services of Judge Fullerton, the keenest cross-examiner in the New-York bar. Counsel then occupied a day in summing up, and Recorder Smyth gave the case to the jury in a carefully worded charge of two hours' length. The jury deliberated just lifteen minutes, and returned with a verdict of "guilty." It was a thoroughly fair trial. There was no basic; the District-Attorney was not overgealous in prosecution; and the rulings of the Judge were rather favorable to the prisoner at the bar than otherwise. There is nothing to cast doubt upon the justice of the verdict.

against parades on St. Patrick's Day.

From the Boston Pilot (Cath.)

We are sorry to be called upon to discuss the question of parades on St. Patrick's Day. We should have thought that the good taste, even without the brotherly charity, of our Irish societies would have made it needless. But it is not so. There is only one word to be said—Shame! To this we add—Sorrow. And we cannot write these words against irishmen without also adding—Bope. We hope there will be no parades, after all. A second thought will, we are sure, convince the societies that Irish-America should not rejoice, even for a day, while Ireland lies in the fever with ashes on her head. If entreaty will not prevail, however, we have no doubt that our self-respecting people will protest against this shocking proposition. We cannot afford to be misrepresented in the eyes of our fellow-citizens.

MINISTERS WITHOUT CHARGES.

From The New York Christian at Work (Eeung.)
There are 1,136 Congregational ministers without a charge. What shall we do about it? We don't know, unless, profiting by the experience of the past, fewer men enter the ministry, and more take up the showel and the hoe, the harrow and the plow, or olse engage in other pursuits, or—go out into self-sacrificing missionary work, foreign or domestic. There is one thing to be said, at least-ministers often are responsible for their own mistortunes. They arouse antagonisms, leave a church in a pet, and then find it difficult, if not impossible to obtain another pulpit. The state of affairs in the Congregational denomination, and not in it alone, ought to serve as a wapping to ministers in charge of churches to cultivate the affections of their people, and so endear themselves that when old age of churches to cultivate the ancestons of their people, and so endear themselves that when old age comes their people will not turn them out as old horses are turned out to die. This may seem a low view to take of human nature; but nevertheless it presents a phase of the ministry which many a "W. U." will recognize as true to life.